CEREMONIES

OF THE

SECOND INAUGURATION

OF

Andrew G. Curtin,

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Presentation of Audubon's Works

BY THE

LOYAL CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY.

HARRISBURG:
SINGERLY & MYERS, STATE PRINTERS.
1864.

In the House of Representatives,
February 4, 1864.

Resolved, That five thousand copies of Governor Curtin's Inaugural Address, together with the proceedings of the attending ceremonies, be printed for the use of the House.

Extract from the Journal.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Clerk.*

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The second Inauguration of ANDREW G. CURTIN, Tuesday, January 19, 1864, with its attending ceremonies and pageantry, presented a spectacle in all respects equal in its imposing grandeur to that of the installation into office of any of the Executives heretofore of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The railroad trains from all parts of the State, the evening before, and the morning of the occasion, brought to the city of Harrisburg, large masses of citizens, representing civic societies of different orders, municipal bodies and military organizations. The attendance of so vast a concourse of people from a distance was the more remarkable, because the appearance of the weather was exceedingly inauspicious for days defore the inaguration; but when it is remembered that the masses now take a deep interest in all that relates to the Government, State and National, both in its organization, operation and perpetuity, the fact of a large attendance of people to participate in these ceremonies is at once explained.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The various military organizations and civic delegations having formed as directed by the Committee of Arrangements, the line of procession moved at 11 o'clock A. M., in the following order:

Ex-Mayor W. H. Kepner, Chief Marshal, and Col. David J. Unger and Judge William F. Murray, Aids to Chief Marshal.

Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, Commander-in-Chief.

Officers of Maj. Gen. Couch's Staff.

Lancaster Band of Music.

Maj. Gen. Ju. Stahel, Chief of Cavalry.

Officers of Maj. Gen. Stahel's Staff.

Squadron of United States Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Pleasanton, Chief of Artillery.

Officers of Brig. Gen. Pleasanton's Staff.

Battery "E," 5th U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Peiper.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Chief of Infantry.

Officers of Maj. Gen. Hancock's Staff.

Band of Music.

Division of Infantry.

Veteran 29th Regiment P. V., Col. Ricketts.

Philadelphia Regiment, Col. Wm. B. Mann.

Independent Maryland Patapsco Guards, Capt. M'Gowan.

Band of Music.

127th Regiment P. V., Col. W. W. Jennings.

Band of Music.

Co. "A," 127th Regiment P. V., Capt F. Asbury Awl, in open square, Guard of Honor.

Carriage drawn by four white horses, containing Governor A. G. CURTIN and Legislative Committee of Arrangements, H. C. Alleman, William F. Smith and George D. Jackson.

Officers of Governor CURTIN's Staff, on horseback.

Capt. Frank A. Murray, Maj. David M'Cormick and Dr. Wm. Eagle, Assistant Marshals.

Carriage containing Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Carriage containing Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General and Chief Clerk.

Carriage containing State Librarian, Superintendent Common Schools and their Assistants.

Omnibus containing Veteran Soldiers of 1812.

Omnibuses containing disabled soldiers at this post.

Carriage containing Deputy Provost Marshal General, Chief Mustering officer and their Assistants.

Carriage containing U. S. Board of Enrollment of the 14th district.

Carriage containing Post Master of Harrisburg, and the Revenue officers of the 14th district.

Carriages containing Mayor of Allegheny City, and City Councils of Philadelphia.

Carriage containing Clergy of Harrisburg.

Carriage containing Ex-Gov. Porter, President and Associate Judges of Dauphin county.

Carriages containing the District Attorney and members of the Harrisburg Bar.

Carriage containing county officers.

Carriage containing Mayor of the City, President of the City Councils, and Editors "Patriot and Union."

Carriages containing members of the City Councils of Harrisburg.

Carriages containing members of the Press from abroad.

Assistant Marshal, Lieut. Wm. Fisher.

Band of Music.

Friendship Fire Company.

Assistant Marshal, Daniel E. Wilt.

Hope Fire and Hook and Ladder Company.

Assistant Marshal, John J. Shoemaker.

Band of Music.

Citizen Fire Company.

Assistant Marshal, Philip Linn.

Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company.

Assistant Marshal, Charles Buehler.

Paxton Hose Company.

Assistant Marshal, S. S. Davis.

Good Will Fire Company.

Assistant Marshal, Lieut. Oliver Simmons.

Citizens in Carriages.

Citizens on Horseback.

Citizens on Foot.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY ALONG THE ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The appearance of the city along the route of procession, was magnificently grand. As the procession reached different points, the enthusiasm of the people rose to the highest pitch, evincing as much a warm attachment for the man who formed the principal object of attraction as it indicated an abiding faith in the purity of the Government which he represents. The different public houses, located on the route, displayed the National and State flags, while many private residences exhibited wreaths,

boquets and such national emblems as the patriotism of the occupants dictated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The House met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and after appointing a committee, consisting of Messrs. Watson and Walsh, to wait on the Senate, and invite the members of that body to participate with the House in the inaugural ceremonies, took a recess till five minutes before 12 o'clock, when the House was again called to order, and the Speakers, officers and members of the House and Senate, proceeded in a body to the portico, to take part in the inaugural proceedings.

THE PLATFORM OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The entire front of the portico of the Capitol was occupied with an immense platform, the entrance to which was from the portico, and the whole being designed for the accommodation of the Heads of Departments, the members of both branches of the Legislature, and invited guests. This platform was handsomely decorated with evergreens, while waving above the stand were the battle-flags of the different Pennsylvania regiments, now deposited among the archives of the Commonwealth. These sacred emblems of the valor of the sons of Pennsylvania attracted much attention, and were saluted by the military as they filed in front of the stand. The flags all bore evidence that they had once floated over other scenes than that which they now adorned, the most of them being tattered and torn, the marks of the bloody conflicts through which they were borne. One of the most interesting features of the platform, however, was a table of ancient appearance, on which the Bible was laid, and before which the oath of office was administered. This piece of furniture is

THE ORIGINAL DECLARATON OF INDEPENDENCE TABLE.

It is made of walnut, inlaid with narrow strips of hickory around the edges of the sides, ends, legs and drawers. Its size is about five feet long by two wide, and two and one-half feet

high. It is supported with eight legs, four at each end, and seven drawers, three at each end over each other, and one large one in the centre. Each of these latter were formerly supplied with the old fashioned brass pendant handles, a few of which yet remain. Its workmanship throughout exhibits superior skill, and at the time it was made was evidently considered a handsome and costly piece of furniture.

THE PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF THE TABLE.

As proof of the identity of this table, as being the one upon which the members of the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, we adduce the following statement of historical facts, derived from the archives of the State and other sources.

When the Continental Congress adjourned from the State House in Philadelphia to the city of New York, they abandoned the furniture used in the old State House. The first session of the State Assembly occupied the room so vacated for several years, when the government was removed to Lancaster. What is termed the "Hancock chair," now used by the Speaker in the House of Representatives, with all the rest of the movable property, went with the government. From Lancaster the Capital of the State was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, with all the furniture, documents, &c., Much of this furniture still remains stowed away in the attic and other parts of the Capitol building, its place having been supplied with that of more modern and improved fabrication. For a number of years an integral part of it in the shape of the table in question, was used in the Hall of the House of Representatives for clerical purposes. The increase of the business of Legislation demanded an enlarged clerical force, and other furniture became necessary, so that this table was dispensed with, when it finally found its way into the State Library, where it, at present, forms a feature of great attraction and veneration. At this period its surface was covered with black leather, which being much defaced, was re-

moved, and its place supplied with a cover of ordinary figured baise. Upon removing the original cover, a piece of paper was discovered, bearing evidence of great age, upon which was written in a bold, round hand, the following words: "UPON THIS TABLE WAS SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

In the great picture of Trumbell, who lived cotemporaneous with the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and who was noted for the accuracy with which he delineated the most minute details, it is curious to observe that the table upon which the delegates are represented signing the declaration, is an exact imitation of the one in question.

THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION AT THE CAPITOL GATES.

When the head of the procession reached the gates of the Capitol grounds, a grand salvo of artillery was fired from the front of the Arsenal, while the enthusiastic greeting of the people who crowded the porches and windows of the Capitol, and the Department buildings, and filled up the paths of the Capitol grounds, mingled with the thunders of artillery. The scene at this point was grand and inspiring. As the Governor descended from his carriage to proceed to the platform, where the inauguration ceremonies were to take place, the soldiers saluted him with a present arms, and amid the enthusiastic cheering of the assembled multitude, he was escorted to the platform by the Legislative Committee of Arrangements.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Speakers, officers and members of the Senate and House having assembled on the portico of the Capitol,

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate, introduced

REV. J. WALKER JACKSON, pastor of the Locust street Methodist Episcopal church, who opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

PRAYER BY REV. J. WALKER JACKSON.

O Lord God, thou high and mighty ruler of the Universe, who beholdest, from Thy throne, all the doings of men, we approach into thy presence in

the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Now, O God, we beseech Thee, let Thine eyes be open, Thine ears attent unto our cries. Hear Thou the voice of our supplication, and pour upon us the spirit of grace, of mercy and of love.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for all Thy goodness towards us. Thou hast punished us for our sins and our iniquities, but Thou hast promised that, when we look unto Thee, with contrite hearts, Thou wilt forgive us all our sins.

Have mercy upon us O Lord, and blot out our sins and transgressions, and remember them against us no more for ever, according unto the greatness of Thy mercy.

Thou hast been kind unto this people. Thou hast given unto us rain and sunshine, the blessings of the seasons, fruitful fields and harvest. Thou hast given unto us the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Thou hast given unto us the blessing of good government And although, during the years that are past, we have had war and violence—although even now we are in the midst of civil strife—yet Thou hast remembered us in mercy. Our enemies trod upon our soil; but Thou didst give unto our arms the victory. We give glory to Thy name for all our victories—victories by land and sea—so numerous, so signal and so effective as to give increased assurance to the lovers of liberty everywhere, that we shall preserve our Constitution, maintain our Union, and that the blessing of peace shall be restored unto us.

We bless Thee that we are brought to see this hour when, by the will of God, expressed through the suffrages of a free people, we have met to witness the inaugural ceremonies for the second time of this Governor of our Commonwealth. We thank Thee for the measure of health that Thou hast given unto him in the past. We bless Thee for the success that Thou hast vouchsafed unto his administration. Grant him in health and prosperity long to live. Endue him plenteously with wisdom for the performance of the duties of his high office. And grant, O God, that as the past years have been years of violence, the future years may be years of victory, of triumph and of peace.

We thank Thee our Heavenly Father, for the policy that has marked the adminstration of our Federal and our State governments. We thank Thee for our Union and for the subordination of the States. We pray Thee to bless the administration of our National Government, in connection with all loyal Commonwealths and all loyal Governors. We pray especially Thy blessing upon the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth now in session.

Make this a year of Jubilee. Make it a year of the "opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." Grant, O, Our Heavenly Father, that as Thou in Thy providence, hast indicated unto us that freedom to all

should be the boon of this Government, to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

O Merciful Lord, we look up to Thee in the midst of our chastisements. Thou hast afflicted us; but Thou art our merciful God. Thou hast bowed us down; but Thou wilt lift us up; and in the expectation of future prosperity, we give the glory to the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit throughout all ages, world without end.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not in temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

THE CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION.

Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, then appeared and read the following certificate:

We, the Speaker of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the Speaker of the Senate did, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Governor of the Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, conformably to the Constitution of said Commonwealth, and that upon counting the votes by a Teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that ANDREW G. CURTIN had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said ANDREW G. CURTIN was declared to have been duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

(Signed) JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

L.S. H. C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

After the certificate had been read, HON. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate, administered the oath of office to the Governor.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

When the congratulatory cheers of the people had subsided, Governor CURTIN proceeded to deliver the inaugural address as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years, treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction, of a formidable element of popular strength, even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfil his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contemning its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us—our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless, to fall an easy prey to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection—officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it, and even when rebellion presented the sword

as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to aver the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and as this war is now persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, it has become evident, that slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave.

In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union, whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded; there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while history endures, loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes.

For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges; and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason, would be but to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate.

The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means—withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive will be faithless, and held guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation.

The details of my views on the measures which I recommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unfaltering support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarrassment. Among all these people, to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiring exertions in their behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependant upon them, to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom, our government, State and National; and I appeal to my fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partizan feelings, and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic.

A. G. CURTIN.

TESTIMONIAL TO GOV. CURTIN, PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Immediately after the close of the ceremonies of the inauguration, Governor CURTIN, accompanied by the Speakers and members of both branches of the Legislature, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

After Speaker Johnson called the House to order, and requested the members to be seated, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, introduced the following gentlemen, a committee from the State of New Jersey, delegated to bear to Pennsylvania and present to the Governor thereof, as a testimonial, "Audubon's Works on the Birds and Quadrupeds of America," viz:

J. E. PEYTON,
JAMES M. CONRAD,
CHARLES WRIGHT,
DR. J. J. SPENCER,
J. H. STOKES,
EDWARD BETTLE,
J. W. HENLINGS,
Y. M. GILLINGHAM,
A. K. HAY,
J. B. HAY,
JOHN S. IRICK,
WM. C. PORTER,
ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
WM. S. SHARP,
J. W. NICHOLSON,
EDWARD BROUNING,
JOHN R. STEVENSON,
JOHN GILL,
ROBERT HARE POWELL,
W. C. MILLIGAN,
A. D. WOODRUFF,
GEO. C. KAY,
TIMOTHY HENDERSON,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
GEO. HULME,
CHAS. T. REED,
GEO. HINES, JR.,
N. A. CHAPMAN,
E. COLEMAN,
J. E. HOPKINS,
F. E. KNORR,
J. H. TROUTMAN,
DAVID ROE,
SAMUEL S. WILLITS,
UZZIEL BAREFORD,
U. S. JOHNSON,
EPHRAIM TOMLINSON,
JAMES B. DAYTON,
JOHN N. CAIN,
JESSE TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM D. COOPER,
ALEX. J. CATTEL,
J. P. KIRKBRIDE,
ELIJAH G. CATTEL,
JOHN LUCAS,
B. A. STARR,
GEO. BREWER,
H. YELVERTON PEYTON,
JOHN P. PEYTON,
E. G. JAMES,
J. H. WOOD, JR.,
J. D. REINBOTH,
JOHN F. STARR,
PETER L. VOORHEES,
THOS. B. WARFORD,
SAMUEL F. LEAKE, JR.

Mr. Meredith further remarked, that the committee had come here to present to the Governor of Pennsylvania, this great American work of science, as a testimonial of the sense entertained by the citizens of New Jersey, of his patriotism and energy, in the cause of our common country. Mr. Meredith then introduced

Hon. James Dayton, Chairman of the committee, who, addressing the Governor, said:

I come, Sir, from the State of New Jersey, bearing a testimonial from the citizens of that State to the Governor of this great Commonwealth—great in her resources and her powers, and truly great because all that she has is laid upon the common altar of the country. You were pleased to refer to us in your last State paper, read in this House, as your good neighbors. Let me assure you, Sir, that we looked with deep anxiety upon the result of the last canvass in this State, knowing and feeling how much depended upon the firmness of the Old Keystone of the Arch, when the arch itself was shaken to its centre. Now that the trial is over, and the result known, and this day has witnessed the crowning ceremonies of that contest, we consider that it is our duty, as good neighbors, to appear here and testify to the faithful labors of the standard bearer in that campaign, who bore the flag of liberty and Union on to victory—a war of ballots, it is true, but in its moral and political results more important to the nation at large than the dearest bought success upon the bloodiest battle field. If this is so, Mr. Governor, are we not rightly here as loyal citizens from a loyal State—the only loyal State, it is true, save one, with a Democratic Executive; but I am bound to say that he has proved himself faithful to the untarnished honor of New Jersey—[Applause]—has sustained the Administration in its efforts to crush out this rebellion, and has kept himself aloof and aloft from that diminutive faction of his party who would hamper the Administration in its efforts to save the Republic.

We have been here before. As neighbors we came in the latter days of June, when the Capital was threatened. You will bear me witness that among the first to rally to its defence were Jerseymen; and our heroes lie side by side with yours on the well-fought field of Gettysburg; and the mounds in that consecrated city of the noble dead will for all time bear witness that we have indeed been here.

We come here again—this time upon an errand personal to you and yours. We come here bearing a testimonial from the citizens of New Jersey, and I am honored as the chairman of that committee, in presenting that testimonial at this time as an evidence of the appreciation of your services in be-

half of our common country. And let me say, that those whom we represent here. who have taken part in this work, are themselves representative men of the intelligence and industry of my State.

And while I speak of the givers, let me not be unmindful of the author of the gift itself—John James Audubon—once a resident of your own State—a man whose world wide reputation few have been able to reach; and he has left behind him a record upon which he has written his appreciation of our country, its liberty and its laws. A single incident may serve as an illustration of his character. For ten long years he had searched for the sea-eagle in vain. He swam the streams, he climbed the mountains; and, when at last success crowned his efforts, he writes: "Not even Herschell himself when he discovered the planet that bears his name could have experienced more delight; and as this New World gave me birth and liberty, that man who was first in securing its independence stands first in my heart." Therefore he called the noblest of eagles, after the noblest of men, and named it the bird of Washington. [Applause.]

These works—the works of Audubon—we bring with us, and here present as a fitting testimonial of the appreciation that we as loyal citizens of New Jersey have for your works.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

At the close of the presentation speech, by Mr. Dayton, Gov. Curtin, amid the applause of those present, rose and replied as follows:

Mr. Dayton and Gentlemen of the Committee:

To say merely that I am obliged and grateful to the people of New Jersey for this beautiful token of their kind regard, would be a vain attempt to utter a sentiment which cannot be adequately expressed in words. Nor could I extend to you the full measure of thanks which is due from Pennsylvania to the people of New Jersey, for coming to our aid in the day of our extremity, when the rebel was upon our ground, and breathed with his lungs this pure air that God Almighty has given to freemen. But on such a day as this, when I feel that the people of my own State have sealed their approval of my official conduct, the tender of such a gift from the people of a neighboring State is gratifying and pleasant, and cannot fail to inspire me with a more hopeful courage in again entering upon the administration of public affairs. . But, sir, you said one word that deserves more than thanks. You said that your Governor was loyal and true to the National life, and that he has given all the powers of his great office to support the cause of the Republic. I know you spoke the words of truth, and I do not thank

you; I say, God be praised that it is true. [Loud applause] Sir, after we have sacrificed a quarter of a million of precious lives—after we have done and suffered so much for our distressed country—when our Nation is covered with mourning and sorrow—it is too late to give up this contest; and Pennsylvania will maintain her covenants with any State, with any sect or party in politics, who will stand steadfastly by the Government. It is our mission to protect, defend and enlarge the freedom given to us by heroic ancestors, and, reaching far beyond ourselves, this war involves the fate of our children and our country itself. We are to settle for all time the momentous problem, that a Government of the people can be maintained, and has the inherent force to resist internal discord and violence. We should all stand by the Government, maintain and support, in this day of its peril and distress, the citizens who are chosen to administer it, for they are its exponents, and, for the time, the Government itself; and until its authority is respected and obeyed, in all the States of the Union, we should rise above the level of personal and party interests, and give all our influence, means and lives to the sacred duty of preserving the Republic.

The people of Pennsylvania, devotedly attached to the Republic founded by the men of the Revolution, have shown, by entrusting to my hands the Executive office for another three years, that they believe my administration of the past term has fairly illustrated their views of political duty; and whilst I cannot deny that this renewed manifestation of generous confidence from those who have so willingly made great and many sacrifices for the upholding of our Government, is the source of unspeakable pleasure, yet I cannot conceal that the experience through which I have gone renders me keenly sensible to the magnitude and importance of the work which lies before me. This evidence of sympathy and esteem which you have conveyed to me in terms of flattery, will help to strengthen my hands, and will not permit me to forget that the welfare of Pennsylvania is the welfare of New Jersey, as well as of every other State in our National Union.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, we are neighbors and we are friends; and you are good neighbors—indeed, because your State is still faithful to her historic fidelity to our country. There are peculiar reasons why New Jersey and Pennsylvania should at all times feel a common interest in all that concerns the prosperity of either. Lying side by side, their borders only separated by a river which is the great avenue to the commercial advancement of both, and that river so spanned by artificial connections as to be rather a line of demarkation than a barrier to the intercourse of their citizens, the States are by nature closely associated. Then, gentlemen, the first settlers of your State and ours were people of a common origin. In the great struggle for independence the same army fought on the soil of each under the lead of the Father of his Country, and the battle-fields of Brandy-

wine and Germantown, of Monmouth and Trenton, and the crossing of the Delaware, can never be forgotten while the American heart palpitates with joy at the name of Washington. May these influences of neighborhood and of kindred, of historical incident and of mutual interest, never be weakened nor forgotten, but prove in the future, as they have always heretofore, the bond of a wise and enduring friendship.

I should not feel called upon to thank you, sir, for your statement as to the loyalty of New Jersey, for it is a part of the history of this war. New Jersey has answered all demands made upon her by the National Government. Jersey has never faltered. When we were invaded the Jersey Blue was upon our soil as soon as the rebels. [Applause.] Pennsylvania does not forget—she will, I trust, always remember the alacrity and energy with which the volunteer militia of New Jersey rushed to the defence of this State when its soil was, during last summer, desecrated by the rebel horde. In the promptitude of this movement consisted much of its effectiveness; and the generous spirit of self-sacrifice which was thus manifested has imposed on us a debt of lasting obligation; and whilst I most earnestly trust that your State may never be threatened with similar danger, I promise that we will ever be ready to reciprocate the assistance so freely rendered by your citizens during the exigencies that then surrounded us.

This is a subject, gentlemen, upon which it would be pleasant to dwell at greater length, but after the ceremonies which have just been completed, it would unduely tax your patience and my own strength. One word at least is due to the volunteers of New Jersey, who, from the outbreak of this rebellion, have so heroically stood in many a field side by side with those from Pennsylvania and other loyal States. One of your regiments under the command of a brave and intelligent Colonel has, for several months, and until quite lately, rendered efficient service in this State; and, alas, too many of your citizens were among the victims of the fearful three days' fight at Gettysburg, and now lie in the National burying place, upon our soil; and as the future pilgrim shall visit this spot, dedicated to the valor and faithfulness of the American soldier, he will find among the names of those who there fell so gallantly for the sake of their country, many from your own State of New Jersey. We will guard their ashes with watchful care, and their memories will be embalmed in the hearts of a patriotic people. The spot where they lie will ever be cherished and defended by us as the Mecca of all lovers of liberty, for there rebellion ceased to breathe its pestilential influence over a land dedicated to freedom. [Applause.] There is therefore in the history of the past and the facts of the present—in all the interests of trade and commerce—in all that appeals to the heart and the head—the record of the dead and the living—overwhelming reason that New Jersey and Pennsylvania should be forever good neighbors.

I sincerely congratulate you, gentlemen, that at this time I have no glooming forebodings to express to you for the future. It is a time for hope for the speedy triumph of the right and the truth. Every day brings us renewed evidence of the exhaustion of the strength of the rebellion. And we have just reason to think that the virtue and heroism of the Fathers of the Republic, accepted by Providence, is to us a sure guarantee that Providence is the protector of the American Union. It has withstood the assaults of mad ambition and folly, and three years of destructive bloody war, waged by men abandoned to the vilest of human passions, and now stands strong and grand in its majesty, alike evidence of its perfection as a system of human government, and of the devotion and loyalty of an enlightened people.

Gentlemen, I am much flattered by this testimonial, and I never can forget the words of confidence and respect with which you accompany it; but you will pardon me for alluding to the intrinsic value of this splendid production of a most gifted intellect, embellished as it is with refined and unsurpassed taste, and in a style of art worthy of the finished labors of the great Audubon, of whom it may be said that no purer mind was ever devoted to the study of nature, and no more faithful and indefatigable laborer ever surrendered himself to the task of scientific investigation. He was truly a moral hero; and his name is conspicuously enrolled among the great of all ages. I thank you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, for this greatest and most beautiful of American books. I shall ever cherish this the most distinguished offering ever made to me. True, I have had high honors from the people of Pennsylvania. But I sought them; I wanted to be honored by this generous people, and they did honor me when I called upon them. New Jersey has made this offering to me without my seeking for it I will preserve it, and I will give it to my children as a legacy which will never fail to remind them that their father so executed the trust reposed in him as to receive this kind offering from a people upon whom he had no claim.

I again thank you, and the gentlemen whom you represent, for thus remembering me, and thus thinking of Pennsylvania in presenting to me the most acceptable gift of which I could have been the recipient, and again thank you for the kindness with which you have been pleased to speak of the people of Pennsylvania. I do not know how I can ever make return for it. I cannot, except to promise to you and the people of New Jersey that I will try to do my whole duty in the future, and to say to you and them that a man with all the infirmities of humanity hanging about him, this day thanks God that his heart is loyal to his bleeding country. [Great applause.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TESTIMONIAL.

The "Birds of North America" consists of a scientific description of the birds of the United States and her Territories, and embraces also delineations of American scenery. The volume devoted to this branch of the labors of the immortal Audubon, consists of one magnificent folio, 27 by 40 inches, containing figures of birds, all of their natural size in action, together with the plants and trees most frequented by them. The great Naturalist spent nearly half a century on the prairies—in the deep recesses of the forests—on the high and secluded midland mountains—by the shores of the ocean—and on the bosom of our bays, lakes and rivers, searching for the vast materials out of which he has constructed the work which has made his name famous among scientific and literary men throughout the civilized world. The folio volume is bound in full Russia, superbly embossed and gilded, and presents a most magnificent appearance of mechanical skill and perfection. On the fly leaf of the folio volume appears the following inscription, richly decorated in German text:

To His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned Loyal Citizens of the State of New Jersey, in token of their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by your Excellency, to the National Government during your late administration, and the able manner in which you defended the policy adopted for its preservation and perpetuity, during the late canvass, which resulted in your re-election, and coupled with your untiring devotion to the soldiers in the field, and kind care of those in hospitals in your own State, respectfully tender the accompanying testimonial, Audubon's great National work, the Birds and Quadrupeds of North America, on this day of your second inauguration as Executive of Pennsylvania, January 19, 1864.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your friends,

J. E. PEYTON,	Haddenfield.
JAMES M. CONRAD,	Long-a-Coming.
CHARLES WRIGHT,	do.
DR. J. J. SPENCER,	Moorestown.
J. H. STOKES.	
EDWARD BETTLE,	Oakland.
J. W. HENLINGS,	Moorestown.
Y. M. GILLINGHAM,	Leniwood.
A. K. HAY,	Winslow.
J. B. HAY,	do.

JNO. S. IRICK,	Vincenttown.
WM. C. PORTER,	Waterford.
ROBERT C. JOHNSON,	Salem.
WM. S. SHARP,	do.
I. W. NICHOLSON,	Brookfield Farm.
EDWARD BROWNING.	
JOHN R. STEVENSON,	Camden.
JOHN GILL,	Haddenfield.
ROBERT HARE POWELL,	do.
W. C. MILLIGAN,	do.
A. D. WOODRUFF,	do.
GEO. C. KAY,	do.
TIMOTHY HENDERSON,	Pleasant Mills, Atlantic co., N. J.
GEO. M. ROBESON,	Camden.
E. COLEMAN,	Haddenfield.
J. E. HOPKINS,	do.
F. E. KNORR,	do.
J. H. TROUTMAN,	do.
DAVID ROE,	do.
SAMUEL S. WILLITS.	
UZZIEL BAREFORD.	
U. S. JOHNSON,	Trenton.
EPHRAIM TOMLINSON,	Laurel Mills.
JAMES B. DAYTON,	Camden.
JOHN N. CAIN,	Sheriff, Camden co.
JESSE TOWNSEND,	Camden.
WILLIAM D. COOPER,	do.
ALEX. J. CATTELL,	Merchantsville.
J. P. KIRKBRIDE,	White House, Camden co.
ELIJAH G. CATTELL,	Haddenfield.
JOHN LUCAS,	Gibbsboro', N. J.
B. A. STARR,	Camden co.
GEO. BREWER,	Clerk Camden Court.
H. YELVERTON PEYTON, (aged 12 yrs.,)	Haddenfield High School.
JOHN P. PEYTON, (aged 7 yrs.,)	do. do.
E. G. JAMES,	Green Hill Farm.
I. H. WOOD, Jr.,	Haddenfield.
J. D. REINBOTH,	Camden.
GEO. HULME,	Mt. Holly.
JOHN F. STARR,	Camden.
CHAS. T. REED,	Trenton, N. J.
PETER L. VOORHEES,	Camden.
GEO. HINES, Jr.,	Quinton.
THOS. B. BAREFORD,	Blue Anchor.
W. A. CHAPMAN,	Hill Side.
SAMUEL F. LEEK, Jr.,	Long-a-Coming.

Accompanying the folio volume of plates, are eight volumes of text, royal 8vo., also bound in full Russia, elegantly embossed and gilded. The following inscription, stamped in gilded letters on the outside of the covering, appears on each book:

FROM THE LOYAL CITIZENS
OF
NEW JERSEY,
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
THE LOYAL GOVERNOR
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

The Quadrupeds of America, is a popular and scientific account of the quadrupeds of the United States and her Territories. It consists of two imperial folio volumes, 21 by 27 inches, containing 155 magnificently colored plates, engraved from original sketches, and representing 320 animals, either of life size, or their scale distinctly given. Three volumes text, royal 8vo., accompany the folios. These volumes are all bound in full Russia, superbly gilt, and bear upon the outside of the cover of each, the inscription in gilt letters:

FROM THE LOYAL CITIZENS
OF
NEW JERSEY,
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
THE LOYAL GOVERNOR
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Accompanying the books, is a stand for the accommodation of the folio volumes, when undergoing examination. The stand is manufactured from rose wood, and is made portable by easy working castors. It is only just to say, in this report, that the books were supplied to the contributors of the testimonial fund, by T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under whose care and supervision the entire set was transported to the Capitol of Pennsylvania.